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Vermont needs to have another real political contest to shake itself out of the lethargy of the present time.

W. B. Mayo, Democrat, beat W. B. Mayo, Prohibitionist; so it was not all defeat for the doughty Northfield physician.

Barre mustered only half its voting strength at the polls yesterday. In fact, there was little sign of an election being held in Barre.

With a total bag of approximately half a million Austrian prisoners in the last big offensive, the Italian populace have something to cheer about. Moreover, the victory means the deliverance of their own land and the wiping out of the sting of a recent hard defeat. Let them cheer.

With all due deference to other parties concerned, we believe that Foch was the man to hand to the Kaiser's representative the terms on which the allies would grant cessation of hostilities to Germany. It would have been a perversion of the rightful prerogative of a victorious commander had the transmission of the armistice terms been entrusted to any other person.

Closely following a tragedy on the street in Winoski in which a well known citizen was run down and killed by a motorist who was said to have been intoxicated comes the announcement of the arrest of a man by the Franklin county officials on the charge of operating an automobile while he was under the influence of liquor. It is becoming more and more evident that safety on our highways depends on the elimination of this menace. Some rather serious punishment should be meted out as a possible deterrent.

How to feed the vast acquisitions of prisoners is a problem which is facing the allied nations at a time when the long winter is just at hand, when there is almost all consumption and no production. In addition to the huge number of Austrians who were captured by the Italians and who presumably will be held captive until the signing of a peace treaty, there are additions of German prisoners by the thousands as Field Marshal Foch's forces harry the armies trying to get out of France and Belgium into the home defenses. Manifestly, we Americans, among others, have a great responsibility to save food to give these prisoners humane treatment. It would be a terrible and lasting reflection on the United States and our great allies were the prisoners to be allowed to suffer for want of food, providing it were in our power to furnish food to them. Victory is adding its burdens as well as its good things.

Nothing shows more conclusively the decline of the Prussian military power than the hurried efforts of the Russian bolsheviks to get out speaking terms with the entente nations again through proposals for peace negotiations. Their strong side partner's sword having become twisted and dulled, they are scurrying for whatever safety they can find and they have no pride to prevent them from trying to scrape a friendship with the nations which, a short time ago, they were flouting and defying. Inasmuch as most of the entente nations have had nothing to do with the bolshevik government in the way of official recognition, it seems that Russia will have to pass through somewhat of a regeneration before the bolsheviks will enjoy the confidence of the entente. There are several matters of record which have been entirely hostile to the purposes and intent of the allied powers which render the bolshevik government not at all pleasing to the United States and our allies.

THE VERMONT ELECTION RETURNS
The vote by which Percival W. Clement is to become governor of Vermont was by no means impressive as compared with the usual Republican majorities in Vermont but it was decisive nevertheless. The prediction that a large number of Republicans would swing to the Democratic and Prohibitionist nominee because of their repugnance to Clement's well known sentiments on the liquor question was not fulfilled to any appreciable extent, and outside of Dr. Mayo's home county (Washington) the usual balance between the two parties seems to have been maintained. Washington county gave its home candidate a handsome compliment and almost wiped out the usual Republican majority. For that, Dr. Mayo may well take satisfaction in spite of his defeat. Where he was best known he was the most liberally supported. That is, indeed, a compliment in these days of close analysis of candidates. At the same time Mr. Clement may feel that the voters of the state repose a considerable degree of confidence in his ability as an executive and in his earnestness of purpose to give the state a business-like administration, for a total vote of over 28,000 under the prevailing influence of the war and all its activities that drew men away from the state is a reasonably strong endorsement.

AYERS ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE

Barre Was Carried by Clement in a Small Vote

MAYO WAS GIVEN GOOD SUPPORT

The Day Passed Without the Usual Election Stir

Around fifty per cent of the registered voters participated in yesterday's election in Barre, the decrease being due to a general lack of interest in the issues this year. Many things combined to bring about this condition and the same apathy which marked the pre-election efforts of state candidates to arouse interest was noticeable election day. No excitement prevailed on the streets and crowds did not gather to hear the returns. In the evening when reports from the voting elsewhere in the state, as well as from elections in other states, began to come in bulletins in The Times window were eagerly scanned, but few lingered to get complete returns.

Here in the city Virgil E. Ayers, Republican, won the election for city representative by a comfortable margin over his opponent, Dr. W. B. Mayo, Democrat, although the figures show that it may have been anybody's contest right up to the last minute. A close election had been anticipated and in the face of a general feeling of disinterest it remains to be said that both candidates were used well at the polls.

Barre cast a heavy proportion of its vote for the Washington county candidate, Dr. W. B. Mayo, of Northfield, the Democratic nominee, but the total was not large enough to overcome the vote for P. W. Clement, Republican, of Rutland. On the vote for county senators, Frank G. Howland of this city ran ahead of his colleagues on the ticket, and C. W. Meicher, the Democratic candidate, although going down to defeat, received a substantial vote. Everything proceeded in a quiet fashion at the polls. The election officers were not rushed and after the boxes were turned the tabulations were completed in good time.

V. E. Ayers, Barre's new representative, is one of the city's most substantial business men. He has been identified with the lumber industry for years. Since America entered the war he has been active in patriotic enterprises, more particularly in Red Cross and war chest work. Dr. Mayo, a committee member representing the Washington county clergy, composing ministers of various denominations, approached Mr. Ayers on the question of his contemplated attitude if elected, when the Sheppard prohibition amendment comes before the Vermont House for ratification or rejection. At that time Mr. Ayers came out squarely for the amendment, thus assuring, now that he is elected, more support for ratification in Vermont.

Barre Vote for Representative.

	Ayers.	McDonald.	Seat.
Ward 1.....	112	88	6
Ward 2.....	127	77	2
Ward 3.....	102	97	6
Ward 4.....	50	73	2
Ward 5.....	49	48	2
Ward 6.....	61	39	..
	511	425	16

Barre Vote for Governor.

	Clement.	Mayo.
Ward 1.....	112	112
Ward 2.....	127	112
Ward 3.....	101	114
Ward 4.....	75	62
Ward 5.....	49	82
Ward 6.....	47	48
	516	477

COUNTY SENATOR VOTE.

Bates, Hill and Howland Elected by Substantial Majorities.

The Washington county vote for senator was as follows:

	Bates.	Hill.	Howland.	Callahan.	Melchior.	ev.
Barre City.....	580	174	625	391	831	
Barre Town.....	102	102	107	77	80	
Berlin.....	80	82	83	24	25	
Calais.....	97	98	98	15	15	
Calais.....	112	109	117	47	48	
Duxbury.....	67	70	62	25	21	
E. Montpelier.....	78	77	87	18	20	
Fairfax.....	60	44	44	3	3	
Marshfield.....	57	57	58	9	9	
Middlesex.....	58	52	53	70	65	
Montpelier.....	664	667	667	219	266	
Moretown.....	51	47	45	22	20	
Northfield.....	268	268	268	173	171	
Northfield.....	86	79	84	38	37	
Roxbury.....	64	68	67	47	46	
Waitsfield.....	77	69	71	9	9	
Warren.....	216	216	215	11	11	
Woodbury.....	56	56	57	16	16	
Worcester.....	57	56	59	10	11	

Some Vermont Senators.

Vermont state senators elected were as follows:

Washington county—J. W. Bates (R), H. F. Hill (R), Frank G. Howland (R). Caledonia county—Harry S. Carr (R), Charles L. Stuart (R).

Windsor county—H. L. Ballou (R), Perley Belknap (R), Fred Billings (R).

Washington County Representatives.

Barre City—V. E. Ayers, R. Barre Town—W. M. Crowley, D. Berlin—Dan A. Perry, R. Cabot—E. C. Gould, R. Calais—G. E. Sanders, D. Duxbury—A. J. Durkee, R. East Montpelier—L. C. Hammett, R. Fayston—S. H. Strong, R. Marshfield—B. L. Cameron, R. Middlesex—G. O. Hale, D. Montpelier—J. B. Estee, R. Moretown—Merrill Childs, R. Northfield—Fred Fuller, R. Plainfield—J. A. Foss, R. Roxbury—Bert Boyd, R. Waitsfield—Rev. W. A. Remele, R. Warren—E. M. Turner, R. Waterbury—G. E. Moody, R. Woodbury—Carl Drennan, R. Worcester—M. C. Maxham, R.

Orange County Representatives.

Bradford—F. H. Everett, R. Braintree—William Ladue, R. Brookfield—C. W. Clark, R. Chelsen—Fred Waldo, R. Corinth—George E. Huse, R. Fairlee—E. S. Dudley, R. Newbury—Scott Fellows, R. Orange—Sherman Chamberlain, R. Randolph—Charles J. Stockwell, R. Strafford—C. Wilbur Sleeper, R. Thetford—Rollins H. Hatch, R. Topsham—L. A. Hood, R. Tunbridge—W. C. Noble, R. Vershire—V. D. Conant, D. Washington—C. E. Stanley, D. West Fairlee—William Paul, R. Williamstown—G. T. Colby, R.

Enlarged Service

We are pleased to announce that we have been granted permission under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Bank Act to act as Trustee, Executor and Administrator.
In seeking this permission we were actuated by a desire to increase the scope of our banking service and take advantage of the greater opportunities for usefulness afforded by our membership in the Federal Reserve Banking System.
We hope to make our Trust Department a prominent part of our business and it is our purpose to so construct and develop it that it shall rest upon the solid foundation of mutual confidence.

Peoples National Bank of Barre

Caledonia County Representatives.

Barnet—William J. McLaren, R. Burke—B. S. Harris, R. Danville—Ashley Goss, D. Groton—Bernard S. Eastman, R. Hardwick—Frank T. Taylor, R. Kirby—William Jenkins, R. Lyndon—F. E. Dwinell, D. Newark—Edgar Gray, D. Peacham—H. A. Renfrew, R. Ryegate—Fred Pillsbury, R. Sheffield—W. E. Peck, R. St. Johnsbury—Harry W. Witters, D. Stannard—D. H. Smith, R. Sutton—G. W. Jeaseman, R. Walcott—E. W. Orton, R. Waterford—Ellsworth B. Freeman, R. Wheelock—H. J. Mathewson, R.

Statement by Mr. Ayers.

To the Citizens of Barre: I wish to express my appreciation to my fellow citizens who have elected me to represent them in the coming legislature and to thank those who supported me for their votes and the confidence that their votes imply. I have realized that this local election is only a drop in the bucket in comparison with the national and world issues at stake and have been glad to note that the contest for representative to the Vermont legislature has been in Barre a quiet and very friendly affair. I know of nothing that has been said or done that could or should leave any mark upon either the contesting parties or candidates. I will try to represent the whole community and its sole industry to the very best of my ability. V. E. Ayers.

CURRENT COMMENT

Reaching for New Markets.

There is begun to-day on another page of The Republican a new department, "Making and Marketing New England Products," which will appear each Monday. It has been obvious that with the end of the war we must enter a new commercial era, and the end of the war now seems near. Devastated Europe will need the products of our industry. We shall fail of our opportunity if we do not link South America closer to us by supplying in increasing degree the things once supplied by Germany. Our shipbuilding activities will provide us with an ocean-carrying merchant marine second only to that of Great Britain. Instead of its being necessary to send goods or salesmen first across the Atlantic to England in order to get them finally to South America, there must be direct and regular sailings to South America from our own ports.

There must be study and co-operation to take full advantage of the opportunities for new markets and for the most rapid shift from munition making to the making of things needed by a world at peace. The success with which this shift is made will vitally affect our whole population. Evidence of the intelligent thought already given the problems involved will be found in the article in this issue on the significant features of last week's meeting in New York of the export manufacturers' association. What is done at Washington not only by way of legislation, but more especially in giving the manufacturers the most efficient co-operation of government bureaus will also be of the utmost importance. Some phases of this will be found discussed in another article. It is hoped that the new department will prove of practical service and general interest.—Springfield Republican.

Capitulation of Austria-Hungary.

Germany now stands alone. Bulgaria capitulated on the last day of September, and Turkey on the last day of October, dates easy to remember. Yesterday the armistice on the Austro-Hungarian front went into effect on terms which amount to capitulation. On the military and naval side they take precautions against the possibility of resumption of the war which are chiefly of interest as perhaps giving a clue to the terms required of Germany. The Austro-Hungarian army is to be demobilized and will surrender half its artillery besides the war material not yet carried off. What remains of the army when it has been reduced to a peace footing is to be kept in Austro-Hungarian territory and all German forces are to be expelled. The navy is to surrender three battleships, 15 new submarines and other vessels designated by the allies, and the remaining ships are to be dispersed.

To these precautions are added territorial requirements including the evacuation of territory which is to be disposed of at the peace conference. This includes the strategic points in the mountains which have given the Austrians so great an advantage in the war, and also a great part of the islands on the Dalmatian coast which have given to the Austrian navy a like advantage. But in addition to these negative or defensive measures the allies make full provision for the use of Austrian territory if it should be needed for offensive operations. Austria grants the right of free movement over railways, roads and waterways, of occupation of strategic points "to conduct military operations or preserve order," and of requisition on payment for the maintenance of allied armies.

It may be said that these terms are severe, but severity or clemency will lie rather in the terms of peace than in the terms of the armistice, which are aimed chiefly at restoring peace as quickly and thoroughly as possible. Some of them may have been dictated by the fact that Austria-Hungary has so far fallen to pieces that it may be hard to determine precisely the credentials of the government which has negotiated the armistice; to save Austria-Hungary from falling into chaos like Russia is an important consideration for the allies, though it is to be hoped that they have profited by their Russian experience in dealing with

revolution. The terms of peace are quite distinct from the terms of armistice, and must in the nature of the case be lenient at many points because so large a part of the peoples of Austria-Hungary are enlisted on our side. A complete capitulation in the terms of the armistice is not necessarily severe, and can hardly be taken as a humiliation to a government which has collapsed.—Springfield Republican.

The Two Sides of the Shield.

These are days in which clear-thinking people will specially seek to shield their own powers. How else can anybody maintain personal effectiveness amid such vexations, hardships, anxieties, losses as now beset home and office, store and factory—all affairs private and public? Many a man and more than ever before many a woman, is literally being shot to pieces thereby in the vital centers of personal strength. Nothing is more needed than a shield, if we are to win the fight all must now wage.

We do not say a refuge, a hiding place. That would imply shirking the field of duty, in which right-minded men and women will stand fast in times like these. A shield is precisely what is to be commended. For a shield is really a fighting weapon, one that adds much to what can be done by all other means. It enables us to face present conditions undisturbed and so fit to do our part in mastering the perilous plight of things. There is no shield for personal efficiency except a mastery of one's mind and heart. For civilians as for soldiers, morale—the fighter's own state of mind—is the deciding factor.

There are two sides to this shield. One faces the past, the other the future. The first is rough and scummy, but in that very fact it bears the marks of welded strength. There is staunch protection against our undoing in remembering "what men have borne before," as Longfellow sang. If he was smitten by pessimism who wrote the great but partial truth, "There is no new thing under the sun," there was no such clutch-mark on that other immortal who declared that no trial or temptation comes but such as "belongs to man," by nature and experience; for he added that a faithful God provides a way of overcoming. Men and women before us have had to undergo what has come upon us, times without number. They emerged out of their trying days. We shall also.

A certain old-time Persian king is said to have summoned his wise men to furnish an inscription for his signet ring which would afford him solace and self-mastery in all experiences whatsoever. When they had consulted long, they gave him these words: "This, too, shall pass away."

The other side of the shield for these days faces the future. Its burnished rim shines in the light thereof. Disheartening as is the present submergence of all life in a tidal wave of the past's long-receded horrors, it is certain that more and mightier forces than ever before have now come to humanity's rescue and will set up vaster barriers against a recurrence of such world disaster. And the tide has at last turned—the end of the long suspense as to the fate of all us cherish has come, the war is positively working out for the German defeat. Of course we must fight on, here at home as overseas, without yielding an atom of our strength. But we shall do so now with glowing certainty of triumph at last. Amid all hardships and anxieties,

the tangles and delays of men's clashing ways, we can possess our souls in the confidence that "the end will crown the labor"—the future will bring a better day. Whittier was right, if we will but lay to heart his words:
"Happy he whose inward ear
Angel comfortings can hear,
O'er the rattle's laughter;
And, while Hatred's fagots burn,
Glimpses through the smoke discern
Of the good hereafter."
—Boston Herald.

The Passing of the Epidemic.

Boston was the first large city to be afflicted with the epidemic of combined influenza and pneumonia, and apparently it will be the first to shake it off. Whether or not the reopening of the theatres and the general resumption of public meetings result in a certain recrudescence of the epidemic, there can be no doubt that the disease has to a great extent exhausted its material, and that within a fortnight it will cease to be epidemic here or in Massachusetts. Meanwhile its ravages are increasing in the rest of the country. It is gaining a foothold even in California, where the people flattered themselves that the influenza germ could not live. At Philadelphia the terrors of the epidemic have gone beyond what the public press has admitted. Pennsylvania had 14,805 deaths in the first 18 days of October. A letter received to-day from Baltimore from a responsible source, and one familiar with the recent conditions here, says that conditions in that city are still worse than they were in Massachusetts, and that many bodies await burial for six days for want of coffins and of hands to bury them. In Washington, by dint of rigid military supervision, the spread of the disease has been considerably restricted, but still it is prevalent and seems to be on the gain. New York City has been the least panicky, the least hysterical, of all the cities in its reaction to the visitation, but it has been far from immune nevertheless. Yesterday there were 632 deaths from influenza-pneumonia in that city.

In the meantime, the epidemic is reacting upon Europe, whence it came, for a somewhat alarming development of fatalities is reported at Paris. We may rejoice that the open air conditions under which our soldiers live are favorable both to the limitation and the cure of the disease, and that a recrudescence of the epidemic amongst our troops is probably not to be feared.

Medical science is balked to account for the sudden and universal prevalence of this disease. Its appearance in New England, in Mexico and in South Africa was practically simultaneous. No other plague has ever developed this characteristic. One scarcely wonders that the Italians, when it appeared among them in the seventeenth century, attributed it to the malign influence of some star. We are sure that we know better than that, but most of our knowledge is negative thus far. We have the germ isolated, or suppose that we have it; we have serums that demonstrate their efficacy in individual cases; but we have as yet been unable to prevent the spread and prevalence of the disease. It has thus far anchored us with but one high thing, and that is a record of noble heroism on the part of the brave physicians, nurses and others who have, by the sacrifice of their lives, matched the offering that our soldiers have made on the altar of their country.—Boston Transcript.

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TO-DAY

SPECIAL SEVEN-ACT FEATURE, WITH JOHN MASON AND ALL-STAR CAST

Moral Suicide

THURSDAY—TOM MIX IN "WESTERN BLOOD," a story of western life, full of thrills. Also Eagle's Eye and Screen Telegram.

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